MARIO.

Herald Special Report from London.

The Famous Tenor Bids Adieu to the Stage.

The Last Night at Covent Garden-"Favorita" the Opera-Royalty, Wit, Beauty, Elegance and Wealth Do Homage to Talent-Mario's Adieu-Sketch of His Life.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 19, 1871. Signor Mario, the justly celebrated tenor, has sung his farewell song, and last night bade adieu to the stage. The scene of his last public appearance was Covent Garden, and the opera chosen for the occasion was the well known and much admired "La Favorita." On the appearance of the celebrated singer the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. It proved a demonstration unparalleled almost in the history of the lyric stage. The whole audience rose to do honor to the artist, and it was some time ere the performance could proceed. All through the entertainment the emotion of the tenor was noticeable, yet he carried himself bravely through to the end. He felt the influence of the surroundings. Eleven times he was called before the curtain, to receive the homage of royalty itself, associated with the beauty, wit, talent, wealth and elegance of the British metropolis. Showers of laurel wreaths and rare flowers were strewn before the footlights at the feet of the artist. It was

Your readers will no doubt call to mind the Immense furor created in New York on the appearance of Signor Mario and Madame Grisi at Castle Garden in 1854, and as a sketch of the life of this gifted singer may not at this time be inappropriate the particulars of his extraordinary career, as drawn by himself, will no doubt prove interesting. Thus he tells

amidst such a scene as this that the great

tener took his farewell of the stage.

bis story:-A SKETCH OF MARIO BY HIMSELP. I was born in 1810, on the 18th of October, at Cag-Jiari, in Sardinia. My father was the Marchese di Candia. I was sent to the Military Academy, and served in the army seven years. I was aide-decamp to my father at Nice, where he had been appotuted Governor. At that time the Duchesse d Berri made her expedition to the south of France. and I visited her on board the steamer in which she was concealed. My father being ordered to Genoa where he also filled the post of Governor, I followed him thitner, still in the same capacity. When at Genoa I was suspected of associating with those who were politically opposed to the government, and was in consequence deputed to carry despatches to Sardinia. This being evidently a pretext to get rid of me I protested, and was anxious to appeal to the King, Carlo Alberto, against what I considered an indignity put upon me. However, the Marchese Paolucci showed me the general order and the note affixed to it, according to which, if the heutenant objected to the duty, he was to consider himself at the disposal of the general in command—which, in fact, was equivalent to my being placed under arrest. In spite of the addice of my good friead, the Marquis, I sent in my papers to the authorities and decided to embark for Spain. It being some time before the preparations for my departure could be made, I had to conceal myself in Genca, which, thanks to the assistance of a young lady to whom I was magn attached, I successfully accomplished for a month. At the expiration of that time I took passage on board a boat bound for Marselles, intending to proceed thence to Spain. On arriving at Marselles and making myself known to the authorities I was received with the greatest nospituhty and strongly advised not to pontinue my journey as I intended, but to make my way to Paris, which advice I followed. I remained in Paris but a short time and was, persuaded to join a party going to London.

Heting well acquainted with Admiral Fielding's family, through them I was introduced to the buke of Wedlington. Still anxious to visit spain, I asked the buke to give me some facility for so doing. He assured me it was a country in which I should make no progress—that the more energy I displayed the more enemes I should make and that the only he was to consider himself at the disposal of the

cress—that the more energ, I displayed the

the Duke to give me some facility for so coing. He assured me it was a country in which I should make no progress—that the more energy, I displayed the more enemies I should make, and that the only thing I could hope for there, with any certainty, was a coup de fusil. He concluded his advice by telling me, "Amusez rous, et is frail quelque chose pour rous paus tard." This counsel I followed to suon good purpose that time passed away and with it all luy money, until at last I found myself without any thems of support. I then resolved to go to America, and secured a cabin on board a sailing vessel, starting from the Thames, having with some difficulty managed to scrape together £40 to pay the passage. A week sofore the smip was to sail I fell ill. I had to abandon the idea of going to America, and, what was worse, to forfeit the £40. During this illness I experienced the profondar of English nospitality and was treated like a brother by those with whom I had the good luck to become acquainted. I was riged to go to Paris to consult the doctors, and was taken there by one of my English friends in his travelling carriage.

In Paris I improved in health and made the ecquannance of the Marquis Aguado, then the director of the two theatres—the Opera and the Thatite des Italiens. I was also intimate with the Prince Belgicjoso, with whom I used to sing duets of management for three dupon my turning my yocal philities to account. This was at first very Duoxious to me. I had looked forward to a very plifferent career from that of an artist, which I then thought unmanly and unsuited to my states. But the Prince who insisted upon my turning my yocal philities to head on the stage. He spoke to the Marquis Aguado on my behalf, and obtained for me an energement for three years. For the first year, which was to be passed in study, I received 14,000 francs, for the first six months I was placed under the fact of the parts, and the process of the first appearance in Paris on December 1, 1838, in "Robert ie Diable." at the Grand Op

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, July 19 5 P. M.— Cousois closed at 93% for both money and the account. Juited States fre-twenty bonds, 1882, 292, 1865, old, 224, 1867, 91% iten-forties, 91%. PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, July 19.—Rentes, 50f. Big.
Liverpool. Cotton Marrit.—Liverpool. July 19—
Br. M.—The market closed steady; midding uplands, 8% at midding Orleans, 3% d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 pairs, including 8,000 for export and speculation. Agriculture ship threat Western, from New York June 28, white 425 bales at the Street Stree LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MAIKET.—LIVERPOOL, July - Seef, 9s. per tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime mess, 1, 50s. 3d. per cwt.

ANOTHER DROWNING CASUALTY.

James Ward, aged twenty years, last night, while second street and was drowned. His body was re-covered by Officer Heaty, of the Eighteenth pre-cinct, and removed to the Morgue, where the Coro-per with hold an inquest to-day.

FRANCE.

Important Reported Statement of Minister Washburne-Communists Not To Be Permitted to Reside in the United States-Abrogation of the Import Duty on Cotton-The Italian Question in the Assembly.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 19, 1871. It is reported that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, has assured the French government that no person convicted of criminal acts in Paris against the national government during the reign of the Commune will be permitted to reside in the United

States. THE DEBATE ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION. The debate on the Italian question in the Assem bly is fixed for Saturday. Monsigneur Dupanloup, sushop of Orleans, is expected to speak,

THE COTTON DUTY ABROGATED. The decrees of the 6th and 19th of September, 1870, levying an import duty of three france sixty centimes on each bale of cotton have been aprogated, and it is thought the Minister of Finance, M. Ponye Quertier, has concluded to abandon the proposed luties upon the raw material.

THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANTS OF LODGINGS TO VOTE. The Journal de Paris attacks vigorously the circupants of turnished lodgings of the right to vote, it they have not inhabited the premises continuously

CANDIDATES FOR THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. The Parisian press have put forward a partial list of candidates for municipal elections, which appears to be satisfactory to the public. M. ROUHER REFORE THE PEOPLE.

M. Rouher announces himself to be a candidate for the first vacancy in the National Assembly. PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF ROSSEL

The inhabitants of Metz have sent a petition to President Thiers asking for the pardon of General PAIDHERBE ON PURLOUGH.

General Faidherbe has received a month's fur LORM'S PURCHASE.

The Marquis of Lorn has purchased the estate of the Duc de Persigny at Champrond.

ENGLAND.

Gladstone's Proposed Abolition of the Army Furchase System by Royal Warrant-Railway Accident-Two Persons Killed-The Smallpor Decreasing in London-Personal Gossip About the Royal Family.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 19, 1871. The London Standard of to-day says that Mr. Giadstone will abolish the system of purchase of army commissions by royal warrant.

THE ROYAL FAMILY VISITING NAPOLEON. Several members of the royal family of Eugland have visited the Emperor Napoleon. THE SMALLPOX DECREASING. The smallpox is decreasing in London.

HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS HELENA. The Princess Helena of England, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, is about to visit the Continent to seek relief from an affection. RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CHESTERFIELD.

The Sheffield express train going south on the North Midland Railway ran into a freight train near Chesterfield station. Two passengers were killed outright and thirty are reported injured, some of whom will die.

THE CROWN PRINCE RETURNING TO ENGLAND. Prince Frederick William has left Ems on his return to England. He comes direct to Osborne, where he remains with the royal family.

SPAIN.

The Question of Trial by Jury Considered in the Cortes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

MADRID, July 19, 1871. The Cortes are engaged in the consideration of the subject of the trial by jury for offences committee by members of the press.

PORTUGAL.

Rumors of the Formation of a New Ministry.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Lisson, July 19, 1871. It is rumored that the Portuguese Ministry is in a minority in the Cortes, and that the Count de Thomar has been called upon by the King to form a new Ministry.

AUSTRIA.

The Budget Adopted by the Delegations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, July 19, 1871.

The Austrian delegations have accepted the budget.

HOLLAND.

The Cession of Guinea to England Postponed in the Parliament of the Netherlands.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUE, July 19, 1871. The Upper Chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands has, by a vote of 16 to 15, postponed indefinitely the further consideration of the treaty for the cession of Guinea to England.

Personal Intelligence.

Brevoort House.

General Samuel A. Duncan, of Washington, D. C., is at the St. James. Dr. T. C. Higgs, of Bermuda, yesterday arrived at

the Clarendon Hotel. Wm. Warren, the comedian, of Boston, is stopping E. Hayes Trowbridge, Jr., of New Haven, is at the

General H. T. Reid, of Keokuk, Iowa, is a sojourner at the St. Nicholas. W. S. Barnes, late Medical Director of the Third division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, now of Chi-

cago, is at the Albemarie Hotel. General Gorloff, military agent of the Russian government, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman

Governor R. B. Bullock, of Georgia, Is again temporarily residing at the Fifth Avenue. United States Senator George C. Spencer, of Ala bama, is domictled at the Everett House.

General M. W. Benjamin, of Arkansas, is residing at the St. Nichoias. Third division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, now of Boston, is living at the Albemarie Hotel.

Captain James McDonough, Superintendent of the Police of St. Louis, Mo., is staying at the Fifth Ave-Colonel Benjamin Thomas, of Arkansas, is staving

at the St. Nicholas. Colonel Ward, of Kentucky, is registered at the Astor House. Captain Silas T. Miller and family, of Louisville,

Ky., are at the Grand Central. They will depart for Europe on Saturday.
Solon A. Carier, late Assistant Adjutant General of the Third division of the Eighteenth Army Corps,

is at the Albemarie House. Sir and Lady H. Parker, of England, are among the latest arrivals at the Fifth Avenue.

WASHINGTON.

The Dividend Tax Muddle --- A New Question Sprung.

Greek Church Missionaries for the Alaska Fishermen.

Decisions by the Mexican Claims Commission.

Ku Klux Investigation---Outrage Upon a Government Officer.

Transportation of Bonded Goods-Trouble for the Railroad Compunies.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1871.
The Dividend Tax-A Now Feature in the

Case. The Solicitor of the Treasury is expected to deliver to Secretary Boutwell, to-morrow, an opinion upon a very important question now pending before the Treasury Department. It will be remembered that the order of Commissioner Pleasonton, instructing assessors and collectors of internal revenue not to assess or collect tax on dividends for the last five months of 1870, was revoked on the 16th of May last. Under the ruling of the At torney General, collectors and assessors were lirected to govern themselves accordingly in assessing and collecting the tax embraced within the scope of the decision. When this order was announced protests against its enforcement were to the Secretary of the Treasury from all the leading ratiroad corporations and banking institutions throughout the country. It was represented that dividends and interest on coupons had already been paid without deducting the government tax, and that it was done in obedience to the order of Commissioner Pleasonton. Now they have no way of securing themselves in case the government exacts the tax, while the act for which they must be held hable is that of a government official, whose authority they had no right to question. The case presented to the Solicitor is a novel one, and upon his decision rests the suspension or the collection of the tax. While the Attorney General has construed the act of July 14, 1870, so as to make the railroads and insurance companies liable to the tax for the last five months of the year 1870, yet it is a question which may eventually have to be settled in the courts whether the government is not bound by the acts of its officials, and the collection of the tax de clared illegal.

Missionaries for the Alaska Fishermen. The Russian Minister has, through the Secretary of State, by letter dated the 30th of June, 1871, mentioned that the orthodox Bishop John of San Francisco deems it necessary, in order to supply the religious wants of the inhabitants of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, that curates of the same religious faith should be sent to reside at those islands. The sublect having been referred to Secretary Boutwell he to-day directed Collector Kapus, at Sitka, to allow two curates, who may be furnished with the proper testimonials from the bishop, to proceed to the islands for the purpose of taking up their residence. They will be, in all civil matters, subject to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Treasury Department. United States and Mexican Claims Commis-

The following cases have been decided in the United States and Mexican Clatms Commission:—

No. 901, F. N. Strickle vs. Mexico.—This was a claim for payment of an amount alleged to be due under contracts between claimant and certain officers of the so-called Maximilian government in Mexico for supplies provided to aid in the suppression of Indian disturbances in the Feninsula of Yucatan. The Commissioners disagreeing in opinion, the case was referred to the umpire, who decoded that there is no principle of public policy or natural justice myolved arising out of the particular use to what the supplies were dedicated, which takes the case out of the general rule heretofore laid down, that the Mexican republic cannot be neid responsible for the obligations of the Maximillian government, Claim dismissed.

No. 178. Mather & Glover and William Winn vs. Mexico.—The case having been referred to the umpire for decision, he makes an award for the claimants. A certain sum of money, the property of the claimants, had been setzed by Mexican officials and applied to public uses. The amount was afterwards refunded by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, and the present award is for interest accruing during the time of its detention.

No. 432, J. S. Menassee & Co. vs. Mexico.—This is a claim for a catance due on certain drafts given to the claimants by a military agent of Mexico in San United States and Mexican Claims Commission:-

ce due on certain drafts given to the claimants by a military agent of Mexico in San Francisco in payment for supplies furnished; also for interest compounded after an extravagant rate. The Commissioners disagreeing on the question of jurisdiction, the case was referred to the impire, who decides in layor of the jurisdiction, and avariswho decides in layer of the jurisdiction, and awards the claimant the balance claimed, with six per cent interest, rejecting the claim for the compound in-

interest, rejecting the claim for the compound interest.

No. 100. Mark Schaber vs. Mexico.—This is a claim for the value of certain horses purchased by the cisimant of the Frence forces retreating from Orizaba, Mexico, and atterwards selzed by the Mexican liberal forces. The purchase was made under a permit to the claimant issued by a colonel of the Mexican liberal army. The Commissioners disagreeing in opinion, the case was referred to the unpire, who awards in favor of the claimant, holding that while the colonel in questian had no authority to bind his government by issuing such a permit as is exhibited, the obtaining it showed a desire on the part of the claimant to act openly and above board, and that the Mexican government reaped the benefit of the property, which it would not probably have captured had it not been in claimant's possession.

Other cases were decided which will be noted

Canadians Engaging in the American Coasting Trade. Section 20 of act of Congress of July 20, 1866, provides that-

If any goods, wares or merchandise shall at any If any goods, wares or merchandise shall at any port or piace in the United States on the northern, northeastern or northwestern frontier thereof, be laden upon any vesset belonging wholly or in part to a subject or subjects of a foreign country or countries, and shall be taken thence to a foreign port or place to be reladen and reshipped to any other port or place in the United States, on said frontiers, either by the same or other vessel, foreign or American, with thrent to evade the provisions of the fourth section of the act concerning the navers.

American, with intent to evade the provisions of the fourth section of the act concerning the naviga-tion of the waters of the United States, which pro-hibits foreign vessels from transporting American goods from point to point coasiwise in the United States, the said goods, wares, &c., shall, on their arrival at such last-named port or pince, be seized and forfeited to the United States, and the vessel shall pay a tonnage duty of fifty cents a ton on her admeasurement. It is rumored that there are parties on our north-

ern and northwestern frontiers largely engaged in transporting iron ore from American ports to points on the Canadian side for the purpose of reshipment to other American ports, which is a violation of the above section. Ore so shipped has been seized at Erie, recently, under the section named, and subjected to delay and to libel; and it is said other shippents of ore thus made are likewise liable to seizare and expensive detention. Aside from this fact. it may be that Canadian vessels landing American goods at Canadian ports for reshipment to some other American ports are liable to payment of duty under the section of the act of 1817, referred to above.

to procure the locks specified will be far more ex-Secretary would have been.

Ka Kluxing a Revenue Officer to Missi sippi. The session of the Ku Klux investigating Committee to-day was occupied with the examination of Colonel Huggins, who served in the federal army from Ohio during the war, and was afterwards agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi for eighteen months, and is now United States Assessor at Aberdeea, Miss. He testified that while on an official tour in the vicinity of Aberdeen last March he was captured by a band of about one hundred and twenty disguised men, who, after making him promise under threats of death to leave the country, and State within ten days. They then whipped him and left him insensible. They told him their object was to rid the country of radical office-holders. He knew of other instances wherein the same purposes had been avowed. Subsequently, through his efforts, some thirty members of this band had been ar rested and bound over for trial at Oxford, Miss. He is also school director of his county, and testified that a number of schools had been broken up, one colored minister killed and several white preachers driven away by violence. These outrages had terror among the republicans, who in that section are almost exclusively colored; but in consequence of the recent vigorous action of the United States authorities a better feeling prevails at present. As an indication of the sentiment of the people the vitness stated that when he first settled in that part of the country, being a Baptist, he applied for membership in the local Church, but was refused unless he would confess his wrong in fighting against the South. Afterwards, however, he and his wife were invited to join, but concluded not to accept the in-

Favors Shown the New York Ceptral Railroad.

Commissioner Pleasonton will soon address a letter to the New York Central Railroad Company to the effect that he will examine such proofs and evidence as may be presented to show why, as the con pany alleges, a deduction should be made from the amount heretofore assessed.

The Case of Paymaster Washington The case of Paymaster Richard Wasnington, in whose accounts a very large deficit was discovered in the recent trial held in this city, has been compromised by the payment by Mr. Washington of the arger portion of the amount found deficit, and the case was closed to-day at the Treasury Department. The grounds of the compromise were principally that no evidence whatever of fraud was discovered, but that the money was lost in the immense push of business under the supervision of Mr. Washington during the late war, when he, with but slight assist ance, had charge of paymasters' duties at Norfolk. which are now under the management of two paymasters and a corps of clerks.

Sales of Confiscated Tobacco Under the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, all articles selzed for violations of the same, when sold by a United States marshal, by order of the Court, must be sold subject to the tax thereon. It oftentimes occurs that tobacco so seized and forfeited decreases in value by reason of the action of the weather, and when offered for sale will not command the amount of the tax thereon. The question has recently come up whether the marshal might not, under these circumstances, offer the proper stamps and obtain credit for the difference between the amount bid for the tobacco and the value of the stamp. The First Comptroller, to whom the question was referred, has decided that there is no legal authority for such allow ance, and that consequently the tobacco must either be destroyed or remain in the custody of the internal revenue or court officers. Custom House Transactions at Various Ports.

From an official statement, just prepared at the Treasury Department, it appears that during the year ending June 30, 1870, the percentage of imports at the various ports of the United States was as follows:-New York, sixty-three and six-tenths per cent; Boston, ten and three-tenths per cent; Philadelphia, three and one-tenth per cent; Baltimore, four and two-tenths per cent; New Orleans, three and two-tenths per cent; San Francisco, four and seven-tenths per cent; all other ports, ten and nine-

Regulations for Fruit Distillers. The regulations for the government of distillation of brandy from fruit are much more liberal this year than those issued last year, and as soon as printed will be distributed among collectors for reneral circulation.

Consumption of Beer in the United States. The following statement shows the numbers and denominations of peer stamps issued by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871:-385,210 hogsheads 1,704,480 barrels, 1,920,850 half barrels, 185,352 third barrels, 12,927,780 quarter barrels, 1,413,376 sixth barrels and 4,166,760 eighth barrels; total 22,703,808 stamps, representing \$7,485,462, being an increase over the previous year of 2,297,653 stamps and

"THE ARMY OF THE JAMES."

Second Triennial Reunion and Banquet of Ben Butler's Heroes.

What the Society of the Army of the James Thinks of Him-Are Military Associations a Menace to the National Weal !-Orations, Poems, Songs and Music by the Vetera s.

afternoon in Apollo Hall-men of various ages abilities, professions and conditions of life, and yet all were men who were at one time bound by oath and by honor to a single duty, that duty the military service of the nation in its greatest struggle and its grandest triumph. They were a few of the survivors of the Army of the James, that glorious cordon of troops that in 1864 and 1865 closed their ines about the capital of the confederacy until it surrendered, and whose first service, as they entered it in triumph, was to quench the flames which the retreating enemy had kindled to destroy it They had met yesterday to perpetuate the friend friendships sundered by the service that had made them friends, the occasion being the second trien nial reunion of the Society of the Army of the James. Among the

DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS present were Generals C. K. Graham, Charles Dev ins, Charles A. Carleton, Israel Vogdes, Samuel A. Duncan, James Stewart, Jr., E. W. Hinks, W. L. James and others; also Coloneis O. L. Mann, Macdonald, Lawrence, McKay and Pell: Majors Kisselburg, Lockwood, Sawyer, Bullard and other noted

commanders of the various grades.

About twenty ladies occupied seats in the galleries, and some seven or eight officers, among them being Generals Devins, Vogdes and Duncan and Colone John Hay, occupied seats on the piatform. Oclone "Little Breeches," and other poems of a refined other American ports are liable to payment of duty under the section of the act of 1817, referred to above. It is believed at the department here that the parties so engaged are intentionally violating the law, the practice having been in vogue for years before the passage of the law of 1866, but that they have not had their attention called to the extent of the liability incurred by them in continuing it.

Railroad Companies Overreaching Themselves.

On the 9th of May last Secretary Boutwell issued an order prescribing the use of the seal locks on all cars carrying goods in bond across the northern fronter and destined to the ports of Portland, Boston and New York, the order to go into effect on the 1st day of July. Susequently, the order was extended to the 15th inst., but as none of the roads have seen fit to comply with the same Secretary Boutwell has instructed collectors on frontier ports not to allow any cars to pass without an examination, entry and appraisement of the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit. As there is a limited force at the goods in transit, the business requiring, with one or two exceptions, but few customs officers, the delay occasioned by the neglect of the railroad companies.

The ADDRESS of wall as fectors of historic engagements.

The ADDRESS of wall was the advice in colo order, after the Bret Harte school, as well as of nu-

that the legitimate tendency of such organizations that the legitimate tendency of such organizations as ours is to encourage continued enunty towards shose with whom we were lately at war, and that they betray an unwillingness to allow the angry passions to subside which were excited by our late controversy. No charge could be more unjust than this. There is no body of men more anxious to be at peace with all their fellow countrymen than those who were the soldiers of the federal army; there were no ulterances more cordial than those which proceed from every gathering of theirs in favor of oblivion and forgetfulness to the individuals who were in the ranks of the armies lately opnosed to them. But they cannot and ought not to forget the great principles for which so many have half down their lives; and they have a right to expect that throughout the vast region which they subdued and rescued from receilion their shall be peace, not notlow, but permanent, and that the words, "I am an American citizen"—no matter how poor or humble the individual who atters matter now poor of finished the individual who unters them—shall carry with them as weighty a speli as did to the ancient world the almost magic words, 'I am a Roman citizen.' As lidie as this is the suggestion that such associations encourage the war spirit and exait martial glory in the eyes of those who participate in them; they have no such tendency. No men in the world know better than we who have longht through this how terribe war is and how countess In the world know better than we who have tought through this how terrible war is and how countess are the miseries which it brings in its train. When you hear this flippant, boastful talk, which is common, about new wars, my comrades, it is in almost every instance, from those who have taken no part in that through which we have rately passed. In all ages, of all curses which have afflicted man, and which have retarded his progress, which impoverished peoples and degraded nations, war has been among the worst—it can only be justified on a great and solemn cause. That cause the American people had when they resolved that the government of our fathers should not be destroyed, and that the liberty bequeathed to them should be preserved."

preserved." Chaplain Thomas then offered a brief prayer, after which

Chaplain Thomas then offered a brief prayer, after which

THE ORATION

was delivered by General Dungan. The address occupied nearly an hour and a half in delivery, and was devoted matnly to a cursory review of the prominent achievements of the Army of the James, the lessons taught by its service and history, and the results of its action upon the present and future condition of the country. In the course of his address he took occasion to pay a high tribute to the colored troops attached to the Army of the James, Referring to General Butter, while the transport fixed was carrying the forces from Fortress Monroe to City Point in May, 1834, the orator said—"I need not remind you that the Greynound carriers the head-quarters flag of the expediation, nor pause to say that the officer who paced her deck that morning was General Butter, a man to whom, with all the criticism to which he has been subjected, just and unjust—for there is no man who is perfect—this nation owes a lasting debt of grattande. First, for his primpt, decisive action at the commencement of the rebellion, when, by reason of his well-directed energy and the wisdom of his counsels, his influence became to the Union cause a tower of strength; second, for his able administration of afairs in the Department of the Guif, where he developed such a marvelious executive capacity; later, for the service he rendered in the city where we are now assembled, at a time when nothing short of his moperal will and his fron rule could have prevented the most disastrous outbreaks; again, for his patriotic leadership of the Ariny of the James; and, since the war, for his work in establishing those magnificent asylums for disabled soldiers, and, last but not least, for the peculiar clearness of vision with which he seems to apprehend certain of the more important questions growing out of the war, and not yet settled."

The address was loudly applauded at its close, and "The Advance Guard," an original poem by Colonel John Hay, written for the occasion, was then delivered, as follows:—

rred, as follows:—
In the dream of the Northern posts
The brave who in battle die
Fight on in shadows phalanx
In the field of the upper sky;
And as we read the sounding rhyme,
The reverent fancy hears
The ghastless ring of the viewless swords
And the clash of the spectral spears.

We think with imperious questionings of the brothers that we have lost, and we strive to track in death's mystery And we strive to track in death's myster, The flight of each valiant ghost. The Northern myth comes back to us, And we feel through our sorrow's night

It was not their time for rest and steep;
Their hearts beat high and strong;
In their freesh veins the blood of youth
Was singing its hot, sweet song.
The open heaven bent over them,
'Mid flowers their lithe feet trod;
Their lives lay vivid in light, and blest
By the smiles of women and God.

Again they come! Again I hear The tread of that goodly band. I know the dash of Elisworth's eye, And the grasp of his hard, warm band; And Putnam, and Shuw, of the lion heart, And an eye like a Boston girl's; And I see the light of heaven which shone On Uirle Dahlgren's curls.

There is no power in the cloom of hell To quench those spirits fre; There is no charm in the bilss of heaven To bid them not aspire; But somewhere in the eternal plan That strength, that life survive, And, like the tiles on Lookout's eyest, Above death's clouds they strive.

A chosen corps—they are marching on in a wider neid than ours; Those bright battalions still tuful The scheme of the heavenly powers; And high, brave thoughts float down to us, The cohoes of that far tight, Like the dash of a distant picket's gun Through the shades of the severing night.

No fear for them! In our lower field
Let us toil with arms unstained,
That at inst we be worthy to stand with them
On the shining heights they've gained.
We shall meet and greet in closing ranks,
In Time's declining sun,
When the bugles of God shall sound recall,
And the battis of life be won!

This brought the public proceedings to a close, business meeting was subsequently held, at which he following named soldiers were elected officers or the ensuing triennial term:—President. General Joseph R. Hawier, of Connecticut; First Vice President, General C. K. Graham, of New York; Vice Presidens, Generals Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, Mann of Illinois and Ames of Mississippi; Treasurer, Brevet Brigadier General C. A. Carteton, of New York; Secretary, Captain Howell, of New York.

York; Secretary, Capitain Howell, of New York,
THE TRIENNIAL BANQUET
was held in the evening at the St. James Hotel, and
was attended by about one hundred and fifty members. All the members were the ribbons and badges
of their respective corps or of the society, and excellent music was furnished by the band of the First
regiment United States artillery, both at the reunion
and banquet. General Grabam, in the absence of
General Hawley, presided.
At the close of the dinner the Chairman announced
as the first regular toast:—

General Hawiey, presided.

At the close of the dinner the Chairman announced as the first regular toast:

"The President of the United States," and in the absence of General Snepley, of Boston, who was expected to respond, called upon General George H. Sharpe, United States Marshal of this district, for a reply. General Sharpe's address was brief, but was highly enlogistic of President Grant, whom he spoke of as "the man who lifted the veil after the long night had come down upon us."

"The State of New York" was the next toast, and a letter regretting his absence from Governor Hoffman was read and loudly applanded.

"The City of New York" being the next toast the Chairman announced that it had been expected that Mayor Hall would be present to respond, but he had left the city on urgent business. At this announcement there were cries of "Write another - order," amid considerable laughter and confusion.

"The Army of the James," "The Army and Navy of the United States," "The Cityzen Soldier" and other toasts were given during the evening, and among the responses espectally worthy of notice were those of Chaphain frumbuil to the "Army of the James," and of General bevins to "The Citizen Soldier." Several original songs were sung during the proceedings and the festivities were continued until midnight.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIETH AVENUE THEATRE-LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—The curtain feil last night for the last time this season in Daly's tittle boudoir temple of the drama. The occasion was the benefit of Mr. Appleton, treasurer, and Mr. Bowditch, business man ager. Drizzing rain all day and lowering skies in the evening precluded the possibility of a crowded house, although the cool atmosphere was an improvement on the stifting night last summer when the curtain fell on the final performance of "Fornande." The season opened on September 13, an unlucky day, as a Frenchman would call la grande nation regards it, for la grande nation regards the number thirteen with distrust. 315 performances nave been given, including forty-nine mannées, and the net results of this season have proved far more satisfactory than those of the first one, and have shown a very remarkable run of luck and compete success. So much for the unlucky number. "Man and Wife" had seventy-seven representations, "Saratoga" 101, "Jesebel" thirteen, "Deimonico's" twenty and "No Name" twelve. Charles Mathews played fifty-six times during his engagement and had a benefit, as also was the privilege of his wife. The other beneficares were Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gibbert, Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Roberts. Appleton and Bowditch. The closing performance consisted of the comedy of "An Angel," adapted from the German of Benedix (from whom poor Tom Robertson got most of his ideas), by J. G. Methua, and the old Olympic extravaganza or mock renearsal, "The got most of his ideas), by J. G. Methua, and the Joi Olympic extravaganza or mock rehearsal, "The Savage and the Maiden," in which Mitchell and Mary Taylor in the days of yore delighted the butchel boys of Centre Market. The company will soot have a rest of a month or two, when the fall season will open with all the old favorites and a host of new

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT. POUGHEREPSIE, July 19, 1871.

President Grant arrived at Staatsburg in a specia rain to-day. He is the guest of W. B. Dim The gentlemen accompanying the President are Bullock, of Georgia; Charles Chamberlin, Henry Sanford, Frederick Lovego, John Hoey and Colone; E. E. Sanford. The President and party will remain the guests, of W. B. Diustuore until to pyorrow after a colone.

CUBA.

Defeat of the Insurgents by General Palanca.

OFFICERS CAPTURED AND SHOT.

Surrender of Agramonte's Secretary.

HAVANA, July 19, 1871. General Palanca telegraphs on the 13th inst. that engagements had occurred on the day before in which 100 insurgents were killed. The rest were dispersed. Nine Spaniards were killed and ten

THE VENEZUELA EXPEDITIONS. According to the Manzanillo correspondent of the Diario two expeditions of fliibusters from Venezueta had landed in Cuba. Quesada's proclamation announced the sating of three expeditions in the steamers Virginia, Bolivar, and another name not known. No official confirmation of the second landing has come to hand.

INSURGENTS CAPTURED AND SITOR. The insurgent General Guillermo Lerda and the insurgent Colonel Chincho Consucura were captured and executed at Villa Cara yesterday.

SURRENDER OF AGRAMONTE'S SECRETARY. Francesco Gnirals, adjutant, and Domingo Guirals, secretary of General Agramonte, have surrendered at Puerto Principe.

Details of Oursada's Expedition-Defeat of the Spaniards, with Great Loss. HAVANA, July 15, 1871.

The latest news in this city is in regard to the landing of General Rafael Quesada's expedition in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba. The place of landing was near the mouth of the river Canto, and the landing itself was protected by General Maximo Gomez, with 1,000 men. The expedition was composed of about a hundred men, well supplied with arms and ammunition. trying to land they had a severe engagement with the Spanish troops, defeating the latter with great loss. The number of Spaniards killed was not less than one hundred, and they had besides sixty men wounded. The fight lasted about six hours, and ended in the complete defeat of the Spaniards, who only made good their retreat under cover of the darkness after the approach of night. There is a good deal of excitement in this city in relation to the landing of this expedition.

The Steamer Virginia at Triplead.

Via Porto Rico, July 15, 1871. The steamer Virginia has returned to the Island of Trinidad, having been unable to land her expedition in Cuba. The Spanish war steamer Tornado, a Porto Cabello, will probably go to Trinidad.

JAMAICA.

Fears of a Negro Right Allayed by the Firm Attitude of the Authorities.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 19, 1871.

The determined attitude of the government has frightened the negroes and fears of a rising have vanished. Noligate, the leader, is now ridiculed by his own followers.

DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Burning of the Steamer Joseph Barber-A Lives Lost-Narrow Escape of the Survivors.

The steamer Joseph Barber, which left St. Joseph's, Mich., for Chicago last night, with a cargo of fruit, when about thirty-five miles from St. Joseph's was discovered to be on fire. In a few minutes she was completely enveloped in flames, and the panic was fearful. All but the working crew were berths, and they rushed out almost entirely destitute of clothing. Every available portable object was of clothing. Every available portable object was thrown overboard and occupied by frightened fugitives. The steamer Corona, attracted by the flames, went to their assistance and rescued eighteen persons, and the propeller Van Hosiet, which also went to their assistance, saved twelve. Two persons only were missing—a deck hand and the watchman. The vessel was a second class boat valued at \$21,000; insured for \$7,000. She was covned by Mr. Chapman and commanded by James Snow, The cause of the fire is unknown.

GREAT STORM IN TENNESSEE

Furious Storm in West Tennessee-Damage to Crops-Railroad Accident-Engineer Killed and Fifteen Passengers Wounded

MEMPHIS Tenn. July 19 1875. A storm occurred here last night, which surpassed in fury anything witnessed here in years. graph poles north of here were prostrated, trees uprooted and a vast damage done to the crops.

The night express train on the Mempus and Charleston Rallroad, hence for Chattanooga, when near Grand Junction ran through a trestle washed away by the flood. The engineer was killed and twolve or fitteen of the passengers wounded.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia:--MagAzines-"Good Words," "Sunday Magazine" and "Good Words for the Young." From Harper & Brothers:-"New Monthly Mages

zine." "The Iron Mask." By Alexander Dumas. New

Magazines:- "The Eclectic Magazine," "Genealogical and Biographical Record.'! and "The Protec-tionist and American Manufacturers' Circular."

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

1870—Bayaria and other German States declared war against France. 1870—M. Prévost Paradol. French Minister to the United States, committed suicide at Washing-

ton.

1864—Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; the rebels attacked General Sherman's forces, and, atthough at first partially successful, were repulsed.

1861—The rebel Congress first met at Richmond, Va.
1868—Battle of Baylen, Spain; a French army defeated by a superior number of Spanjards.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.

I Love YOU.

I LOVE YOU. A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFT'S, 251 Broadway,/core

A Splendid Head of Hair and a Clean Scale is obtained by using CRISTADOV.O'S HAIR PRESERVA-TIVE, Depot No. 6 Astor House. Burglary at Warren, Pa. (From the New ren Mail.)

The jewelry store of Mr. Cotto Huber was entered inch. Wednesday night and robbed of \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of goods. One of the safes www blown open-but another, of "MARVIN'S," defied all their efforts. This safe was packed, with all it could hold—of the most valuable stock. A gried mill was also entered and another safe blown open, but no money found. Evidenty the burgiars were old hands at the business, and had server out the ground.

For the Country-Ladies', Gont's, Misses and Boys' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square,

J. A. Gilka, Berlin Kummel. ANTHONY OF CHS, sole agent in the United States, New YORK, July 17, 1871.

Royal, Havann Lottery.—The Highest Rates and for Doublooms all kinds of Gold and Silver, TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. Summer Hats.-The Place to Select a Satis

The Use of Hall's Vegerable Sicilian Hale RENEWER not only restores the hair to its untural colon but gives it a soft and healthy look.